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DIGESTIBILITY OF FOOD.

No one outside of a professional feeder has more inducements to study the question of the digestibility of the different foods than the farmer whose crops may be short, and who has his provender to buy. It may be valuable in another way, that by a judicious mixture of two or more easily and cheaply procurable varieties, he may not only increase their cost but increase their value. In this line of research the Germans led the way, and our experiment stations have added very considerably to their number and value. When pasturage, soiling, silage and dry foods are all used singly and in combination, we must call in the chemist to aid us, and it is safe to say that they have responded successfully to the demands made. The results of their labors are scattered through publications not often seen, and oftentimes far apart. Farmers' papers rarely give them, and tables are not always

various sources we compile a table of some that may interest the FARMER'S readers, and benefit them pecuniarily, for the history of their country from 1824 until the McKinley bill has been to build up manufactures, so that at some time in the near future they could supply all the farmers, save coffee and perhaps some few other articles, needed, and that their operatives would take at remunerative prices their, the farmers', products. This, so far has not been realized, for the cheap government lands have drawn from Europe the agricultural class through whom the production has increased faster than consumption, and hence "gluts" with low prices.

Hence, too, the proverbial closeness of farmers, a thing from necessity and not from nature's teachings, that liberal gifts of manure to the crops rewarded the giver. Then in the interest of farmers to increase his savings, benefit his beasts, to add to comforts and enjoyments, to induce their sons and daughters to love the health giving country, to look up through Nature to Nature's God, who sends the rain and the grass, the billowy wheat, the waving corn, and the rich, beautiful-blossoming clover and buckwheat, is the aim of the tables.

The Maine Experiment station gives the following table of the quantities of nutrition digested from 100 pounds of air-dry feeding stuffs.

	Organic Matter	Protein	Crude fibre	Nitrogen Free Extract	Fats
Alsike Clover	49.9	5.58	14.28	25.4	1.20
White "	54.8	12.85	13.68	25.97	2.39
Blue Joint	36.3	5.75	11.83	16.54	1.15
Orchard Grass	46.2	3.88	18.08	21.35	1.55
Oat Straw	44.9	.....	21.85	22.3	1.16
Timothy	58.4	4.53	18.6	33.5	1.70
Wild Oat Grass	54.	3.33	20.55	29.42	1.55
Witch Grass	52.4	5.53	20.28	24.72	1.89
Buttercup	48.5	6.43	13.03	28.29	3.07
White Weed	50.4	4.87	14.15	28.57	2.54

PENNSYLVANIA STATION, PER ACRE.

	lbs.	.....	.....	.....
Prickly Comfrey	221	.....	658.4	30.5
Kaffir Corn	119.4	.....	941.0	34.2
Black-eye Peas	280.9	.....	937	54.9

These were the amounts per acre on the assumption that the comfrey produced 16,500 lbs. per acre, corn 11,000, and peas 14,500, and if we assume the proportion of protein to be the same per 100 lbs. as in last, then 13.3 lbs would probably represent that of the comfrey; 7.2 the corn; 17 the peas; 39 lbs. the comfrey carbohydrates; 57 the corn; 56 the peas; while 14 lbs fat would represent the comfrey, 2 the corn, and

lbs. of albuminoids, 12.37 lbs. of non-albuminoids, 52.64 of fibre, and nitrogen free extract, and 40.69 lbs. of fat per acre.

The same station estimated that 100 lbs. of rye would yield about 44 lbs. of albuminoids, 8 of non-albuminoids, 91 of carbohydrates, and nearly 4 lbs. of fat, while corn fodder would yield 114 lbs. albuminoids, 34 of non-albuminoids, 504 of carbohydrates, and nearly 2 of fat; clover giving 124 of first, 24 of second, 404 of third, and 4-7 of last.

In the Third Arkansas Experiment Station report it is stated that millet affords 7.05 per cent. of protein, 1.62 of fat, 31.19 of fibre, and 48.04 per cent. of nitrogen free extract, while pea-vine hay gave 15.75, 3.65, 16.63, and 47.01 per cent. respectively of the same ingredients. The North Carolina Station Bulletin No. 73, devoted to grasses, gives the digestibility of 28 from which we gather that lucerne is the richest, closely followed by the Soja bean and cow pea, white and alsike clover; Japan, crimson and red clovers stand third, whilst timothy falls behind sweet vernal, Italian rye, fox tail, perennial rye, Johnson, Bermuda, crested dog's tail, and mixed meadow grasses, in digestibility.

Corn and oats are the usual food-stuffs here, and their digestible substances are thus given in a South Carolina Bulletin for 1890, where the amount of "digestible" material of both is given, from which we de-

duce that oats lack about 44 per cent in protein, about 1-10 in fat, 1-15 in fibre, while in carbohydrates corn has 24 as much. If, now, we consider that protein stands to the other constituents as 1 to 5 in a perfect ration,—one calculated to nourish all parts of the body equally and that to arrive at this proportion we must add all the other ingredients together—multiply their sum by 24 and divide this product by the amount of protein present and this will give the proper proportion we then have a rule to feed by. Oats however are about half as heavy as corn and hence 4 bushels of corn to 2 bushels of oats would not be far out of the way—a ration that would cost all corn about \$1.87; all oats \$2.00, and neither one perfect, as its stands, \$1.12 only. The subject needs carrying further, for an all-grain ration is neither so nutritious as one mixed with hay or fodder, experience demonstrating that the stomach of ruminants acts best when reasonably full of "packing," as the coarse foods may be called.

A. E. A.

I saw a twenty acre field here in North Carolina from which the owner sold this year \$4,000 worth of Irish potatoes, and has now on it a crop of corn fully 40 to 50 bushels per acre, grown since the potatoes were dug. What a pity it is that the owner had not studied the temperature and rainfall tables of "E," and saved the planting of a crop which "E" assures him yields at best but a precious subsistence. We had here at the experiment station two places in wheat, which have been in wheat three years in succession. Both have the same temperature and rainfall we supposed, as they are side by side. We were under the impression that different treatments of the soil caused one to average but six bushels per acre while the other averaged twenty-five. But it is now evident that one plat has heard of "X," and his temperature and rainfall tables and has got discouraged, while the other, being ignorant of them, was so silly as to make a good crop. But seriously, if a farmer finds that his soil is not suited to grow wheat what use is it to tell him that the theoretical temperature and rainfall are all right, and if another man finds that his soil is all right and he raises good average crops of wheat, is it not a waste of breath to tell him that his temperature and rainfall are all wrong and he ought not to grow wheat?

Some of the best wheat lands in

North Carolina, which raise as good crops of wheat as are grown anywhere, have a much higher temperature and rainfall than Harford and Cecil counties in Maryland, or than Wicomico. The rainfall and temperature in Wicomico are more favorable to wheat, according to "X," but Wicomico will never raise as good crops of wheat as are grown in Randolph and Davidson counties in North Carolina or in Kent and Cecil in Maryland, and the temperature and rainfall are not the reasons for it either. If "X." wants to make some temperature and rainfall comparisons that show something, let him compare the temperature and rainfall of the months in which certain crops are growing in different latitudes. Here in North Carolina Irish potatoes are grown between January and May or from August to December while in the North they grow from April or May to October. Now compare the temperatures and rainfalls to which the crops are subjected but not the summer averages. Wheat is out here in May usually, while northward it

different sorts of wheat yielding different crops in the same soil? We find the same thing in all our crops. One variety of peas or potatoes will far excel another side by side, and so on with all. We find these differences everywhere, and herein comes the value of careful selection to perpetuate certain valuable habits—The survival of the fittest. These tables of yields are far more interesting, however, than temperature and rainfall tables, because they present something tangible and from the study of which improvements may be made. Temperature and rainfall have been awfully mixed up here this season; it now puzzles even "X." to sort them out straight.

W. F. MASSEY.

Raleigh, N. C.

SWEET POTATOES AND THEIR VINES.

Much of Southern and South-Eastern Maryland and the entire Eastern Shore of Virginia, where light sandy soils, and a large growth of long-leaf and short-leaf pine prevail, the growth of sweet potatoes has become a large, if not the prevailing, pursuit. Nearly everywhere they are grown in small quantities, and though the clays furnish a wetter and inferior article still they are raised. Southern New Jersey produces large quantities, her prime lands being favorable to them, yet the South grows them best and in

the greatest perfection, and from their Experiment Stations is giving out a mass of information as to their food value both of the tuber and vine that is likely to interest the public who eat and the farmer who raises them.

In the Third Annual Report of the Arkansas Experimental Station for 1880 we meet with some facts worth noting. Out of 9 varieties analyzed the amount of cane sugar varied from 11.91 per cent. in the Red Burmuda to 25.05 per cent. in the Red Nansemond and the starch from 40.77 in it to 60.15 per cent. in the Shanghai, or California Yam. The vines are still more valuable as hay. In the yellow yam these products stood thus:

	Protein	Fat	Crude Fibre	Carbohydrates
Yellow yam vines	16.25	.64	.99	40.28
Timothy	68.0	1.83	27.09	46.04
Crab grass	8.38	2.42	27.50	36.59
Red Clover	12.07	2.02	26.06	39.01

So that compared with our best grasses their value is apparent. The difficulty of curing them has hitherto stood in the way of attempting it, but in silos there seems no difficulty, nor should there be more than with the cow pea. Mouldiness does not injure the the relish of stock for them. In growing the yellow yam the only variety tested kainit proved more effective than acid phosphates, or cotton seed meal, a result in accordance with Eastern Shore practice who use pine straw exclusively, if obtainable. x.

NORTH CAROLINA NOTES.

From the middle of July until the last of August, grapes were shipped from North Carolina in large quantities to the North, and generally this season at prices far from remunerative. Now the return trade has set in, and the Raleigh market is getting its supply of "bunch" grapes from the North, the only home grapes now to be had being the Scuppernongs, which are always sold, loose from the stems, by the bushel. From early in September until late in the winter months, Northern grapes will be continually in our market. What we need is a good grape, or several varieties of grapes, to continue the season on until October. There are several September grapes, notably the Warren, or Herbeumont's Madeira, Lincoln, Lenoir and Hermann. The liability of these to mildew, and the fact that they are of no use at the North, has led to neglect in their culture. But, with our present means for controlling mildew, we ought to grow them very well, and we ought to develop other native seedlings of a late ripening habit. This particular matter has been neglected because most of the men engaged in the improvement of grapes hitherto have been Northern men, and their aim has been to raise early grapes. A grape ripening in North Carolina in September and October, would be of no earthly use to New York grower, and therefore we have few or none of this class, because our growers have always looked to the North for their grapes, seeking, of course, our early grape for Northern shipment. But there

is a demand for good late grapes in all our Southern cities, and good nearby grapes would now bring fair prices. This is the line in which Southern grape growers must work to produce good late grapes for the home market.

Fig culture is looking up in North Carolina. The crop, or crops, have been wonderfully abundant this season. We have seen figs as low as \$1.00 per bushel, but the general retail price has kept up to 50 cts. per peck. We distributed from the North Carolina Station last spring over 1,000 figs raised from cuttings of the best sorts from Syria and South of Europe, and the demand is still very much greater than we can supply. Experiments made here show that first figs can be shipped North safely in strawberry boxes and crates. But the future of the fig industry in the South Atlantic States must be in the canning and evaporating houses. There is no doubt but that a good demand would soon arise for a nice article of canned, preserved or evaporated figs, if the industry was once fairly started.

Fruits of all kinds have been very plentiful, but peaches, as seen in the Raleigh market, are generally miserable trash. Very few good peaches have been presented around here and our supply is almost entirely composed of the seedling fruit, such as we used to call "hog peaches" on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. I have not seen a basket of peaches this summer in the Raleigh market that would rate much better than cullings in an Eastern Shore orchard. Tomatoes are always scarce in Raleigh; they were very late this season, were fine in quality for a while, but never plentiful in the market, and now, the middle of September, it would puzzle you to buy a dozen tomatoes in Raleigh. Sweet potatoes, too, were late; very few were offered in Raleigh until late in August, and they are still bringing a good price, a big price for the quality, for the growers here never dream of culling anything, but put in everything from the size of a half-grown mouse up; and such trash as would not bring the freight in Baltimore, sells here at \$1.00 per bushel. But later on, and all through the winter and late in the spring we get plenty of sweet potatoes for 30 to 50 cts. per bushel. The growers hate to dig early, and fail to realize that \$1.00 per bushel now is much better than 50 cents next May. What Raleigh needs is a few energetic market gardeners who understand their business, and who will put vegetables on the market in regular market style, and drive out the careless, ignorant growers who now put trash here, or compel them to adopt better habits.

The popular sweet potato here is a variety known as "Barbadoes," or "Bayduses," as the country people call them, and every fellow who brings in his nondescript lot of sweet potatoes, of not less, usually, than three sorts mixed, will assure you that his are "pure Bayduses." I have been trying for two years to find out what a pure "Bayduse" is. Nearly all the potatoes sold under this name are "Southern Queen," and frequently a pumpkin-colored yam, known elsewhere as "Norton's Yam," is sold as "yellow Bayduses." Last winter I found a lot which I was

assured were pure white "Bayduses." They were very firm and were "Tolman Spanish," as I knew them many years ago. So whether Barbadoes or Bayduse is another name for Tolman Spanish I cannot say, for all the "Bayduses" I have bought since have been a mixture of Southern Queen and Norton Yams.

Raleigh, with 16,000 people, has a poorer supply and a far inferior quality of vegetables in her market than any Eastern Maryland town of 1,500 people, and the prices for such as are offered are much higher than in Maryland. Over east of us, on the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, there is a large truck business done for the Northern market. Very little of this is done about Raleigh. There are great quantities of vegetables sold here, but the best of them always come from somewhere else.

W. F. MASSEY.

WASTE ON THE FARM.

President Fairchild, before a Kansas Institute, spoke as follows on this topic:

He began by saying that though not a farmer himself, he had always lived with farmers, and as a "looker-on" had noticed how seldom the maxim—"A penny saved is worth two gained, and a penny well spent is best"—is thoroughly applied. This is an age of saving in most of the industries. Every great enterprise in manufacture—saw-mill, factory, railroad, steamship—is making its profits from saving the little wastes. The great saw-mills save even the slabs and sawdust. But farmers, giving the most striking examples of necessary economy, are still the greatest wasters in the line of production. The spigots of waste are found in careless seeding, by which only a portion of the field is occupied, though all must be plowed, cultivated and harvested at a cost as great as if the full stand were secured; in the slack culture by which weeds are left to suck fertility and moisture from the struggling corn stalk, and to fill the land with millions of seeds to be fought in future years; in thriftless breeding, in which a sorry sire of scrubby stock is used for cheapness, although every farmer knows that like produces like, and generations of blocky beef cattle insure a continuance of such stock, doubling the value of his increase; in shiftless feeding, in neglected feed lot with poorest facilities for handling stock or feed; in thoughtless marketing, with careless lot of multitudes of little products that might sell for a goodly sum in the year if means were provided for sending from a whole neighborhood; in decay attacking stored crops, machines, and buildings, discovered too late for saving; in broken tools and dull tools and lost tools, forgotten till needed, and hindering a day's work till repairs or recovery or purchase can make ready. All these spigots of waste, too familiar to be dwelt upon, were illustrated by a story of a farmer who drew his load of hay twelve miles to market upon a wagon whose neglected tires came off and left the felloes to crush, and showed by his handling of the load that "gumption" was wanted, when for a day and night himself and son were

kept at work in marketing a \$3 load of hay, with three broken wheels to repair and the borrowed wheels to return to add to the wrong side of his bargain.

But still greater waste is evident in lack of contrivance to save the multitude of steps that make up chores by having convenient arrangement of house, well, and barn, sheds, lanes, and fields; to save friction in machines and tools, harness, wagons, gates, doors, and windows; to save health in protection from wet, cold and wind, hunger, thirst, and exposure; to save temper by easing the burdens of the day through foresight; to save the scraps of knowledge that count so much in the practical wisdom of daily life; to save the odds and ends of temptation that make for good or ill the character of the home.

A still greater waste is found in lack of consistent planning. When the plans of a business man are as indefinite as those of the average farmer, he fails before he is recognized as a business man. The factory that lacks consistent plans lies idle. So in a measure does the farm, unless there is constant, careful planning—planning for the daily routine which will accomplish most in the least time; for the season's work, so that every day, be it wet, cold, windy, or fair, may have its appropriate tasks; for such a rotation of crops as to gain a full use of the soil, sunshine, showers, and manures that make our mine of wealth; for adjustment of stock to crops, so that every straw, as well as every bushel of grain, be turned into the most profitable form of produce for market; for safe storage of produce till ready for market; for development of skill in a business where every year's experience ought to count for surer results. Instead of being most subject to change of all producers, the farmer should be the most careful of planners for a life devoted to his own line of business. Instead of flying from wheat to flax, and from flax to corn; from pigs to sheep, and from beef to dairy cattle, he should save the waste of capital and skill in careful study of his own situation and careful experiment in changes to suit his condition. The waste from our farms from shifting crops and stock at a mere popular whim cannot be estimated. A famous New York farmer gave as the maxim of his success in sheep, "Buy when your neighbors sell, and sell when they buy."

Finally, the chief waste of life on a farm is in false purposes. The farm should be looked upon, not as a mere machine for speculation, not as a mere means of living, but as the home of generations, where children and children's children may find the truest development of life. The home acres should be deeper, rather than broader. "More land, more corn, more hogs," leads nowhere but to greater hogghishness. Better land, better crops, better stock, insure better men and women, better homes with each generation. Wealth is good for use, and every farm of true progress gives better use of wealth for the larger life of the farm home. Here, in the farm home, the best part of the world's workers in every calling must grow to manhood and womanhood, and here the true be-

gining of an eternity of progress must be found. The farmer who saves for his children a home of good influences, in true thoughtfulness, true usefulness, true affections and a wholesome life, saves all there is worth having in any life, and builds for himself an immortal monument. What any farmer and his wife can do for their children by looking after the waste to stop the leaks of life, only those who have tried it can tell.

SCIENCE.

In prospecting quite awhile a specimen of foggy farmer can be found that will try to ridicule agricultural science, thereby showing his imperfect education. Main strength and awkwardness have given way and science leads. That fact may impress on those who attended a first class school in former days, where it was the custom when a new scholar enters school, at the first opportunity he must knock a chip from the shoulder of the best boy of his size, and that best boy must pitch into him and thrash him if he can, if not, hand over the belt. On one occasion the champion was confronted with the fact of a new scholar that was said to be "science." After the preliminaries were gone through with, the belt boy walked in and threw out his mauls; "Science" warded them off and delivered his own on the mug and peepers of the champion until the latter were closed and his nose opened to the flow of blood, when the cry was heard of "Hold! Enough!" He then gave up the belt, and when fully recovered from his defeat dropped enough of his other studies to enable him to take up science and become an expert. He now says he finds great benefit from it in his own occupation as a farmer, in swinging a scythe, cradle, or club; the latter by a scientific movement saved his body when attacked by a bull-y.

Now that most of the heavy work is put on horses, he gives them the benefit in the best and lightest running machines, keeping them in perfect order.

Then, again, as we accumulate years we don't consume as much science. Our trotter that took considerable to work him up from 4 minutes to 2.20 we have dispensed with, and we are satisfied to let our cows go back to 8 and 10 lbs. of butter per week, and are contented with a system of rotation with our fields and their natural production; with a great many other things we don't do as we used to. Finally, if the elixir of life is not discovered soon we will go on the way our ancestors have gone, or go up in smoke.

Some can pick up science in theory, but the plain practical way it was formerly taught in schools seems to be the most impressive and reliable.—JON E. CAKE.

TO CLEAR A FARM OF GARLIC.

A correspondent of the Westminster (Md.) Advocate, recommends the following plan.

From some years of experience I have learned to get rid of this terrible pest. Haul all manure on the ground intended for corn, for con-

siderable garlic seed will find its way to the manure pile through hay bedding and feeding whole grain with it in. This may be done fall and spring. When the corn comes off don't seed it in grain, but leave it until spring when you will find the garlic several inches high. Now take a good furrow plow, with jointer, and turn the ground thoroughly, for every stalk of garlic that is well buried will not grow again. Do not resurrect it with a harrow, but simply roll the ground, then drill in oats or spring grain. A chance stalk of garlic may be found afterward, which has come from the seed at the bottom of the plant. These should receive the closest attention. Be careful to sow clean seed, and you will be agreeable surprised at your success.—M.

LIVE STOCK AND DAIRY.

AMOUNT OF FOOD FOR LARGE AND SMALL ANIMALS.

In the article published in the last FARMER headed "The Family Cow" appears this paragraph: The Jersey being of small body consumes less for the support of physical waste, and is consequently less expensive than the larger breeds." This is the popular prevailing belief, but is an error nevertheless.

Long since, 1869 or before, the French demonstrated the fact that the lighter the animal the greater the amount of food consumed in proportion to weight. Thus a cow of 800 lbs. would eat 3 per cent. of her weight and one of 450 lbs., 4 per cent in hay. In Maine last winter at the Experiment Station a Holstein cow, weighing 300 lbs. more than a Jersey, only cost \$11.00 for wintering. The Holstein weighed 1200 lbs, the Jersey 900 lbs. The lesson taught is thus tersely stated: "It is a well recognized fact that the food of an animal does not increase in proportion to the increased weight, or in other words, a small cow requires a larger maintenance ration in proportion to their weight than a large cow."

Now recollecting that the surface of a sphere of which the body may be considered a sort of one equals the square of the diameter multiplied by 3.1476 we see at once that there is a great difference of exposed surface and a consequent loss heat, the smaller losing more in proportion than the larger one. E.

SALT FOR STOCK.

The necessity of giving salt to cows when stabled is well known, but the same consideration is often not shown to cattle when out at grass, and few farmers who have not studied the question thoroughly are aware of the loss sustained by their neglect of a regular system of salting their cattle's rations, equally important whether on grass or in stall. With a few exceptions such as mangolds, salt is not naturally a leading or necessary constituent of plants, and this may in part account, says Mr. F. S. Lloyd, F. O. S., for the well known influence of mangolds in increasing the flow of milk, and strangely enough those counties in England where we should expect to find a natural sup-

ply are the countries which have become so celebrated for their cheese.

The value of salt in influencing the production of milk was well known to the ancients. Pliny, the historian, mentions the fact that "all live stock are incited to frequent the pastures through the eating of salt, giving more milk and finer cheese." Virgil, the Latin poet, sings, "He who is a friend of milk and carries rich clover and lotus, and also salted herbs to the manger, on him will smile the swollen udders, and the milk show, though veiled, the action of the salt." Although it may be uncertain what may be meant by salted herbs, yet the analysis of such plants as are now designated by that name proves them to be rich in common salt and potash, and also of good nutritive value. Another point of interest is the recommendation to give clover, which is probably the most nitrogenous of all fodder plants.

Prof. Arnold, of our own day, says, "Salt ought at all times to enter into the food of the dairy cow, and it should be kept where she can partake of it *ad libitum*, as both the quantity and quality of the milk are considerably affected by withholding salt until they get hungry for it. Cows during the season of lactation require more salt than at other times, and those that give the most milk require the most of it."

But it is not much to milch cows alone that salt is beneficial; beefing cattle, and in fact all kinds of animals, are equally benefited. Mr. H. Thompson, an eminent English, veterinary surgeon, has stated that the system of supplying salt to flocks and herds is the cause of many of the diseases they are subject to. When supplied with salt the animals eat their food with greater relish, and get into their systems elements that are necessary for the manufacture of healthy blood, which acts upon the nerve centers, giving the system full tone and energy, thereby warding off disease; and he also adds: "I have been advocating the application of salt to grazing lands for years, as I have never known disease among cattle or sheep that have been grazed on salted pastures." Prof. Goessam summoned up the whole question of the advantages of salt for meat production when he remarked that "Salt does not increase directly the live weight, yet it favors an economical digestion and assimilation of the requisite normal amount of food; and it allows us, if desirable, to feed our stock high without incurring a particular correspondent risk. It enables us thus to shorten the time for getting our live stock up to a desirable market value, and assists us, under certain circumstances, to dispose advantageously of a larger proportion of other farm products, as grain, hay, etc., in the form of live weight."—*Canada Live Stock Journal*.

Ten cent butter, as a rule is loaded down with ignorance. Ignorance presides at every step in its history—ignorance of what the maker should have known to have made it worth as much as the best.

The original butter fat as it came from the cow is all right; but igno-

rance took it in hand and its course was downward from that time on. The people who make cheap store butter are just the ones who despise knowledge, and are always talking against reading and knowing more. Their butter shows it. That is the way Heaven takes to punish them for their contempt of knowledge. What an amount of punishment they can endure! These people stand on their own necks, and by making poor butter surrender their own field to hog and bull butter, cotton seed oil and bran.—*Hoard's Dairyman*.

THE POULTRY YARD.

SEASONABLE NOTES.

At this season of the year fowls are laying but few if any eggs, owing to their being in their annual moult, therefore they need extra care and to be fed with such kind of food as is of the most nutritious character, as the moulting season is a great strain upon the fowl. Grain of various kinds should be used and of the best that can be procured. Do not use poor or injured grain or you will rue it. The best is always the cheapest in the long run. A feed of scalded meal and bran to which has been added a portion of bone meal or granulated bone, occasionally a portion of red pepper, and at least once a week a portion of salt for the morning meal, and whole grain at night, varying the kind occasionally; and if confined give a liberal quantity of some kind of green food. During this season when such a large amount of fruit is to be had, apples, peas, &c., can be used to good advantage, and with good results. I feed out a large quantity of tomatoes to those fowls confined in yards as well as to those that have a full range, and find that they are much relished by them, and that they are good for them, also a cheap feed to use. Pure cool drinking water to which tincture of iron, or the Duglass Mixture, has been added, should be kept constantly where the fowls can have access to it. Care should also be taken to keep the house clean and free from vermin, by cleaning them often and using some kind of insect destroyer, for it is much less trouble to keep free from lice than to get rid of them after once they have got a foothold; it also has a tendency to injure the fowls in their weakened condition during their moult, from which they may be long in recovering, if indeed they ever do. Care should be taken to protect them from all drafts of the cold night air, also from dampness, as it may cause colds which will eventually end in that dangerous and fatal disease, roup, which has carried off more fowls than cholera or any other disease, and I think that it is only owing to carelessness or mismanagement that roup is contracted in a flock of fowls, and therefore there is no excuse for it. I have never had a case of either the roup or cholera among my fowls. Although the houses should be tight yet care should be taken to have plenty of ventilation, but at such points where no drafts can come upon the fowls, preferable near the roof under the eaves.—R. H.

Forest Hill, Md. Sept. 14, 1891.

HOW TO KEEP EGGS.

The egg begins to grow stale as soon as laid, and the cause of many failures to preserve eggs perfectly fresh, says the *Farmers' Monthly*, is found in the fact that decay set in before the preserving began, and of course, it continued in spite of efforts to arrest it. In preserving eggs, therefore, take none but those fresh from the nest. This is the first rule to observe. The next is, no matter what process you use, keep the preserved eggs in the coolest dry place possible; dampness will mould them, heat will rapidly evaporate their natural moisture, and any process which will keep them absolutely air tight will keep them fresh for an indefinite length of time. Among the countless methods recommended in this one: Take five quarts of rock salt, five pounds of unslacked lime, and a quarter pound of cream of tartar; dissolve in four pails of water, which makes sufficient pickle for a barrel of eggs. Eggs are always to be kept under pickle.

THE PRESENT AND FUTURE OF FRUIT GROWERS ON THE EASTERN SHORE.

Students in Pomology have been favored with a regular "flood tide" of opportunities this season for rapid progress in their work; not alone in novelties, but the old standard varieties of nearly every kind of fruit have assisted in making a kind of pomological Worlds' Fair for the benefit of mankind in general and pomologists in particular.

Probably never in the history of this peninsula has there been a larger or finer apple crop, and not only a fine crop but the very finest kind of apples as well. The old Winesap at this date, in almost every orchard, presents a grand sight to beholders; nice perfect apples, bending the limbs to an extent such as gives the trees an appearance of colossal advertising umbrellas. What to do with the fruit to save it from rot and decay during the hot sunshining weather of October, is the troublesome problem to solve. Every available barrel fit to use as a vinegar barrel, is being pressed into use by farmers of the central and southern portions of the peninsula, while our more northern brethren find an outlet for the surplus, by converting it into the irrepressible "apple jack," a questionable use to put anything to, with as many capabilities for good as the apple. "Bishness is bishness," however, and to accumulate sufficient cash to pay expenses and keep want from the family circle, is not only a commendable ambition, but moral and christian duty peremptorily demands of the head of every family its best efforts for the accomplishment of this much, now as to the methods employed, the consciences of honorable citizens are in the main the only safeguard as to prosperity.

The average fruit grower will not endure to any larger extent, the profitless production of fruit. The "hope of reward" is the great motive power that causes the orchard to bloom like the rose in the spring-time, and to yield smiling submission to loads of golden bread, and blushing fruit later on. How about the "reward" as relates to the large

peach crops of the year? is a question that may occur to my readers. In this there has been far more of sad experience than compensation—with the growers of the Eastern Shore of Maryland at least.

Not more than one peach grower in every ten can truthfully say that his orchards have paid the expenses of culture and fertilization, that have been already accumulating. This the writer believes to be a fact. Facts are stubborn things, as experience is constantly demonstrating. An exceptionally large crop, unfavorable season, and other conditions, were all united to a degree beyond control, as affecting the pecuniary interests of growers. To no human agency is all this attributable. It is possible, but by no means probable that similar depressing conditions will again prevail for years. In the vast amount of planting that was done during the last decade, many unwise selections have been made. The small and indifferent fruit that glutted the markets most of the season is not alone chargeable to poor soil, slipshod culture. No prudent peach grower will give land, time and culture to inferior varieties.

Peach growing has assumed such vast proportions, thereby developing so much sharp competition, proving by very good testimony, that the very best thing to do with such varieties as are two small, indifferent in quality, or defective in other respects, is to rid the land of such, as the labor and expense attendant in the care of such, only tend to reduce the profits arising from the really good kinds. Broader and more progressive business principles must be carried into the work. The times and surroundings, in a business sense are constantly changing, and to keep abreast with the ever onward march of business progress is imperatively indispensable to a fair measure of success, as much so in growing peaches and marketing them, as in any other line of trade. The weather is not controlled, but diseases of trees and fruits,—size and quality of varieties,—methods of sale, etc., all come within the range of human control. Future success demands intelligent and vigorous study and application in all branches of American fruit growing.

J. W. KERR.

Denton, Md. Sept. 23, 1891.

THE FARMERS IN POLITICS.

The voters of our county are a good deal exercised about the fall elections, and as the time draws near unusual interest is manifested. All indications point to the fact that the farmers are to exert a decided if not a controlling influence in the result. A well attended and enthusiastic two days meeting by the yeomanry of Cecil county was held at the "Camp Ground" in the early part of the month, and speakers of national repute (and some who were not) were on hand to enlighten them as to their duty to themselves and to their country. Straws show which way the wind blows and candidates were on hand both days and evinced an unusual interest in the proceedings.

It is generally supposed that the press and the politicians exercise a controlling influence in the formation

of public opinion, but such is not the case according to my experience. They do not lead, but are led. They are shrewd enough to scent the change of sentiment from afar, and are quick to understand the first mutterings of discontent, and shape their policy accordingly. I have often been amused by the comments of one of your city luminaries both in matters political and otherwise. Although generally reliable as well as reasonable, it has repeatedly found it wise to make a change of base in its editorial utterances so as to conform to the changed views of the readers—with the remark "as we have have often pointed out in these columns."

At no former period of our history has the farming interest received a tenth of the attention it now does, either from the politician or the press, and it not putting it too strong to say that this construction has been forced upon them. They have discovered that this is their only hope of success and that it is the only way can they expect to keep up with the procession. It is only within a very few years that any of your city papers deigned to give agriculture more than a passing notice, but a great change has taken place. They now acknowledge farming to be the leading industry of the world and surrender whole columns to the discussion of its merits.

So with the politician, meet one now where you will and you will find him ready and eager to patronize the husbandman. It looks as if the farmer has come to stay. By those in quest of office, he is treated with a consideration so profuse as to be almost embarrassing. Why is this sudden change? Certainty not because of any increased fondness for the man, or of any recent revelation as to the superiority of his calling, but to the unmistakable evidences that he has found out his strength and is determined to use it, and those who are sharp enough to read the signs of the times are not slow to make a bid for his support.

If any evidence is needed to prove that the tiller of the soil is master of the situation, it is found in the fact that candidates for the highest office within the gift of the people are rising with each other to prove which is the farmer *lar excellence*. The arbitrament of the plow is to be resorted to, and should the proposed program be carried out, a new era will be inaugurated. The substitution of a plowing match between two such conspicuous characters for the "boss trot" would be eminently appropriate to an agricultural exhibition and should draw a paying crowd. Unfortunately our fair has gone up, else we put in a bid for the exhibit.

We learn from ancient history that when the messengers went to acquaint candidates that he had been made Dictator they found him at the plow, and it would be further evidence that history repeats itself, if after the excitement of the election had subsided, and a search was instituted for the victorious champion, he was found with his hands on the plow and his head full of hay seed.

Some overscrupulous persons might object to the methods of measuring a man's capacity for govern-

ing a State but it must be remembered that there always will be some ready to decoy and attempt at "reform." The old Roman gave satisfaction and why should not our modern Cincinnatus? At any rate let us make the experiment. We tried a cross between a lumberman and a farmer, you know, the last time, and although I don't hear any body bragging about him, it might be as well this time to try a farmer pure and simple and see if he will do any better. By the by, how are we to get out of voting for a farmer when we are of the same persuasion?

L. S.

Cecil County Md., Sept. 18, 1891.

The results of trials for a series of years at the Ohio Experiment Station show that it is not advisable to sow wheat deeper than three inches; that the yield of wheat sown with a roller-press drill is larger than with an ordinary drill; that drilling gives much better yields than broadcasting, and that the best time for sowing wheat on the station farm is the latter part of September on the first of October.

The sale of the surplus of the present crop at fair prices will doubtless greatly stimulate wheat production in this country. The average farmer will attempt to do this by sowing more acres. But the profitable way will be to increase the average yield per acre by better farming, instead of enlarging the area sown to wheat.

The average yield per acre of this year's crop is estimated at fifteen bushels. This is a little more than half the average yield per acre in England. That leaves us a wide margin for greatly increasing our total product without enlarging the area a single acre. Better farming can do it.

By increasing the total yield in this way the cost of producing each bushel will be lowered, and the net profits of wheat raising be greatly increased. Let the stimulus given by the present good prices for a bounteous crop be applied to better farming.—*Farm and Fireside*.

A PERFUMED CARAVAN.

Every one knows how subtle, penetrating, and permanent is the rich perfume of attar of roses. The larger part of the world's supply of this delicious scent is made in Persia, where there are many hundreds of acres devoted to the cultivation of roses for this purpose.

At certain seasons of the year long caravans of donkeys, laden with attar, and under guard of soldiers to protect the rich booty from attack by robbers, journey from Central Persia to the little port of Bushire, whence it is exported to Bombay. Other donkey trains similarly escorted proceed to ports on the Caspian Sea, whence the attar is conveyed to Turkey and Russia, which, after Hindostan, are the largest consumers of the costly luxury.

When the wind is in the right direction the approach of one of these caravans is announced by the scent long before it can be seen, and the line of its progress can be traced by the odor for days after it has passed by.—*Harper's Young People*.

The American Farmer.

"O FORTUNATUS NIMIUM ES. SI BONA NORINT
AGRICOLAS." — Virg.

PUBLISHED ON THE 1ST AND 15TH OF
EVERY MONTH,

By **SAMUEL SANDS AND SON,**
At the N. W. Corner Baltimore and North
Streets,
(Sign of the Golden Plow.)
BALTIMORE, MD.

WM. B. SANDS, Editor and Publisher.

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insertion in the succeeding issue.

At the office of THE AMERICAN FARMER
are located the offices of the following organi-
zations, each of which its proprietor, Wm. B.
Sands, is Secretary:

Maryland State Immigration Society.
Maryland State Farmers' Association.
Maryland Horticultural Society.
Maryland Dairymen's Association.
Maryland State Grange, P. of H.

Entered at the Postoffice, Baltimore, Md., as
Second-Class Matter.

BALTIMORE, OCTOBER 1, 1891.

THE "AMERICAN FARMER" FOR SALE.

It will be seen from an advertise-
ment elsewhere in this issue that the
proprietor of this paper, who is about
to engage in other business under-
takings requiring his personal atten-
tion so as to prevent his giving that
time and care to the conduct of the
publication which are necessary to
its success, offers to dispose of it to a
suitable person.

The opportunity offered to such an
one to engage in an agreeable busi-
ness is one not often met; and, all
the signs pointing to returning pros-
perity amongst the farmers, it also
promises fair remuneration for the
capital and services invested.

A printer, familiar with the me-
chanical department; a practical
man of general all-round acquaint-
ance with business affairs, or one
versed in agricultural matters and
the details of farming operations,
would either of them find it entirely
practicable to secure efficient help in
the department in which he was un-
skilled; whilst one combining all the
qualities needed, would, of course, be
at a greater advantage.

As suggested in the advertisement,
the character of the paper, the fact
that it has been in the same hands,

virtually, for nearly half a century,
and the wide and favorable acquaint-
ance with it by the farmers of the
country, would give to a young and
enterprising man of business habits
and tact a chance which does not
frequently present itself of entering
upon an established and very pleas-
ant business.

For ourselves, if a sale is consum-
mated, we shall lay down the work
with regret; but the exigencies are
such that other interests demand
imperatively a fuller share of our
time and energy than is compatible
with the daily demands of a period-
ical publication.

All facilities will be given inquir-
ers who mean business, and the first
to come to terms will find a bargain
in the property offered.

THE WORLD'S FOOD SUPPLY—
EUROPE'S SHORTAGE.

An exhaustive study of the world's
food supply in the September num-
ber of the *American Agriculturist*
emphasizes facts of grave importance
to both America and Europe. It de-
clares that the half has not been told
about the European shortage in
breadstuffs, which not even a bounti-
ful crop this year would have re-
lieved. Continental powers, especially
Russia, suppress the facts as far as
possible. In many Russian prov-
inces the scarcity of food became
pronounced as far back as February
last. In the Konstantinovka dis-
trict many families have not cooked
a meal since Easter, but subsist on
bread, soaked rye, grain, etc., be-
stowed in charity. The prohibition
of rye exports is followed by a ukase
forbidding the shipment of bran and
other cereal cattle foods. The as-
tounding shortage in Russia's yield
of rye, announced a month since by
the Minister of Finance, proves even
greater than the most extravagant
estimates, and effectually obliterates
all possibility of Russia exporting
any of her scant wheat crop. That
Eastern Germany is in practically
the same plight admits of no doubt.
The European reserves that have
heretofore eked out insufficient har-
vests are everywhere exhausted. The
parade made by Russia of the exist-
ence of such stores in the Baltic
provinces is done for effect, to con-
vey the impression that military
stores are abundant. Such reserves
are of small importance. Instead,
the Jangler of famine is destined to
spare Europe the horrors of war for
fully a twelvemonth hence.

Accepting the largest estimates of
production, both at home and abroad,
and even assuming that the United
States and Canada can export 225,-
000,000 bushels, there is a deficit in
the world's food supply of at least
200,000,000 bushels of wheat and
rye, with a possibility of the shortage
being twice as great.

Added to this is the almost total
failure of the potato crop in Ireland
and a serious curtailment in the
yield of potatoes on the Continent.
Even with the utmost economy of

distribution and an unheard-of con-
sumption of American maize, grave
distress is before the masses of
Europe.

The enormous exports of wheat
and flour from the United States in
August prove that Europe regards
the situation as worse than it has yet
been painted. Otherwise, why should
she buy in a single month close upon
the harvest nearly half as much
wheat as she took from the United
States during the entire first eight
months of the year following one of
our largest wheat crops and a period
of bed-rock prices? Indeed, August
wheat exports were almost treble
those of the same month last year,
and over four times as much as the
average exports at this season of late
years. For the first time in years
wheat, bran and middlings are being
exported to Europe thus early in the
season. These circumstances are ac-
cepted as the strongest possible reason
for believing that prices of wheat
are to-day unnaturally low. It looks
for a sharp advance in all cereals as
soon as the demand realizes the
limited extent of the world's annual
supply. Every bushel of high grade
wheat is to-day worth fully one
dollar on the farm where it grew.

One of the marked features of the
prosperity that is already upon
American agriculture, noted by the
same magazine, is the extent to which
farmers are planning to unite in co-
operative buying and selling.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

The bulletin issued by the weath-
er bureau of the Agricultural De-
partment of Washington, Saturday,
has the following:

Over the region east of the Rocky
Mountains the week has been warmer
than the corresponding week of any
previous year of which there is record
in this office. This abnormal con-
dition of temperature applies espe-
cially to the central valleys and lake
region, where the average daily tem-
perature was from 12° to 20° above
the normal. It was from 6° to 10°
above the normal over the greater
portion of the cotton region and
in New England and the Middle At-
lantic States. This unusually high
temperature, with continuous clear
weather, has practically forced the
corn crop to maturity, and this large
crop is practically safe from
injury from frost. The weather
conditions were unfavorable for
fall farm work owing to the con-
tinued drought and dryness of the
soil in the winter wheat region. The
temperature was slightly below the
normal to the west of the Rocky
mountains, except at stations on the
Pacific coast, where the normal tem-
perature prevailed.

The week was unusually dry
throughout all agricultural regions
east of the Mississippi, and generally
over the Lower Missouri and Upper
Mississippi Valleys. Heavy rains
occurred on the Texas coast, in the
extreme southern portions of Louisi-
ana and Florida, and generally
throughout the Rocky Mountain re-
gions, including the greater portion
of North and South Dakota. Light
showers occurred over Texas, and
thence northward over Indian Ter-
ritory and portions of Kansas and
Nebraska, but generally there was a
total absence of rain over the cen-

tral valleys, and thence, eastward,
including the greater portions of
the cotton and winter wheat belts.
Drought continues in New England
and along the Atlantic coast and
the reduced rainfall has not only re-
tarded farm work, but reduced the
water supply in many places, and
this has resulted in the suspension
of the operations of numerous mills
and factories which are operated by
water power.

Maryland and Delaware.—The
weather was favorable for the rapid
maturing of crops; tobacco, corn and
tomato harvesting is progressing
favorably. Pastures and late crops
suffered slightly from drought, and
seeding was delayed on account of
the dry condition of the soil.

Virginia.—Condition highly fa-
vorable for maturing corn and to-
bacco. Tobacco is generally safe,
the greater part being cut. Rain is
needed for wheat seeding and pas-
tures.

MARYLAND'S WEATHER SERVICE.

Weather crop bulletin for the week
ended September 25, 1891, from the
Central Office, Baltimore, Md.

In neither Maryland nor Delaware
has the rainfall been appreciable
during the past week. The temper-
ature each day has been above the
average of previous years, and a gen-
erous amount of sunshine, much ex-
ceeding the average quantity, has
been given.

The above weather conditions
have been favorable to farm work
except seeding, the ground having
become rather too dry for this pur-
pose. Crops have been rapidly ma-
tured, and the weather has been de-
cidedly favorable to corn, tobacco,
and tomato harvesting now in rapid
progress.

Reports from some sections state
that late corn and tomatoes, pasture
and root crops generally are suffer-
ing slightly from drought. On the
whole, the week may be considered
to have been one of prosperity for
the farmer.

The general desire now is for mod-
erate rains.

GREATEST COUNTRY IN THE WORLD.

Delaware hogs are feeding on
peaches, and are squealing because
there is no cream.—*Toledo Blade*.

The happiest country in the world
on which the sunshine falls to-day is
the land we are so fortunate as to
be able to call our own.—*N. Y. Re-
corder*.

Big crows make a jolly nation.
We have that kind of crows this
year, and there is no reason why we
shouldn't be as happy as a boy at
the circus.—*N. Y. Herald*.

The Secretary of the New Orleans
Cotton Exchange states that this
year's crop yields 6,976,380 bales,
against 5,857,174 last year. Our
prosperity is not confined to bread-
stuffs.—*N. Y. Mail and Express*.

Gold is beginning to flow back
from Europe. As the gold of our
fields is poured into famished Eu-
rope's lap the gold of the mines will
be returned to us.—*Pittsburg Dis-
patch*.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The What-To-Do Club.

"Change is Earth's law," as well as the "spice of life." I suppose that is one reason why on the first day of this month (September) we moved from our homestead to our timber claim. The other reasons for the change the soil is better, the land level or slightly undulating, and lastly I am near my baby girl, who a few months ago thought herself old enough to leave father and mother's home for one of her own. We are living in a temporary dwelling, as it was so necessary the men should live near their work to get anything accomplished.

Then, to, I am right here to boss the building of this new sod house. We have planned it shall be an improvement over the old one, in fact I think it will be so nice when finished I am afraid I shall be just a little proud. In these temporary arrangements for housekeeping there is much to try a body's patience, particularly when that body has not a very large stock at best of times. We all know in our hearts how little good comes from fretting, even when indulging in the sinful practice, so I try hard to keep that even tenor, so conducive to the happiness of a family and "make believe," as the children used to say that we are just having a picnic.

I am building many castles in the air about the trees I am going to plant. The law requires us to put ten acres in timber, 675 trees to an acre, so you see if I live and the trees grow some day I shall have other shade trees than sunflowers and pumpkin vines. I confess to a strong weakness for horticulture; a seed catalogue contains more interesting reading for me than "Worth's Fashion Magazine," and the dollar collections of plants and trees offer greater temptations to invest than Louisiana State Lottery. We have learned by long experience that the honey and black locust are the best adapted to this soil and climate. We have trees seven feet high from seed planted four years ago. Ash the same age are only four feet, black walnut one; of fruit bearing trees the mulberry, peach, apricot and Plum seem to do well, though I don't think there are any trees in this county old enough to bear. I expect to plant five or six hundred peach pits this fall, more, if I can get them.

In my day dreams I see a sod house surrounded by a grove of tall trees. The dark green feathery foliage of the honey locusts contrasting with the lovely white blossoms of the black locust. A thrifty looking orchard gives promise of early bearing. The rose and honeysuckle twine lovingly over the porch and the old favorites of my young days, sweet briar, lilac, snowball and syringa shed their fragrance over my pathway to "The Better Land."

I have been reading an article in "Puck" on the "manufactured climate" of the West. To me it does not seem a fit subject for jokes, but rather to contain much food for serious thought. This is such a wise generation men can explain

almost everything according to scientific principles, give you the reason why and because, till there is nothing left to wonder at. I think I see some of you smiling at my old-fashioned ideas. Perhaps they are such, but when I look at the rainbow with its lovely colors stretched across the sky I like to think of it as a "token of God's covenant with His people for all generations;" I don't want to be told it is caused by the sun's rays and the rain drops, etc. So in seasons of drought in the days gone by, on bended knee our prayer ascended to "Our Father the Ruler of the Universe that according to His promise He would send us the early and the latter rain," and when in due season the rain fell causing the land to yield her increase and the trees of the field their fruit, we felt that God had heard and answered our prayers. Now when the dark clouds gather I find myself wondering if the men are sending up the "rain balloons." We know that nations have risen and fallen; cities far surpassing any of to-day for magnificence have crumbled to dust, and why? Because the people forgot God; Let us take heed to watch and pray against an unbelieving heart and an arrogant spirit, lest He enter into judgement with us.

LOUISA FUNSTON.

Kansas.

For over a year I have had occasionally in my employ an aged colored man, quite a character. He is often in a struggle between his birth and circumstances; his plain speech and eccentric ways among his own race makes them rather shy of him, and mothers are apt to frighten their children into obedience by telling them "old Redmond will come and take them off in his bag." Everywhere he goes he carries several bags, a tin pail in it containing breakfast and lunch; he expects to dine where he works and to fill the balance of the bag with food, stray bits of wood, surreptitiously or otherwise conveyed there, and old bottles to dispose of at the large sum of five cents per dozen. The older children obey him; in fact, he commands them to wait on him, giving them lectures on their own and parents' shortcomings, call them a heathen race. It was one of his sayings "that there was nothing to be done for the rising colored generation but to pray for them, and they were not worth that."

I had missed old Daniel Redmond for two months. I had written a letter for him to relatives in Virginia, asking aid financially; he was to call and let me know results. I missed him, too, when I had wood to saw; it was his habit on passing to see wood in my yard, and before I was aware of it, he was quietly sawing without "leave or license." I seemed with him in spirit often, made inquiries, and came to the conclusion he must be dead or very ill. I did not know where he lived or I could have sent to him. Last week he came, a mere shadow of his former self, so weak, worn and wasted, leaning on a crutch, with the old bags resting on it; his hands were swollen and partially paralyzed—truly a pitiable object! For two months he had been ill with malarial fever; part of the time helpless, no one to care for him and, as he expressed it, only able

to pray: "Dear Lord, give some one the heart to find me and help me! Water, water, for Christ's sake! How I lived I know not unless God let me, to see wherein I had done evil and bring down my high head." When he was better he crawled on hands and feet to the window calling in his feeble voice "water, water, some one give me water for Christ's sake." He could hear the people below say "there is old Redmond crawling like a dog." "Yes," he replied, "and you are worse than dogs." He called to his two poor old dogs who had to earn their own living while he was helpless. "Ida, Tinker, come to master." Feeble as was his voice they heard it and oh! how glad they all were. "Why," said he "I loved them so hard, I wished they had souls." This loud noise attracted the attention of a child who was going to the well and he succeeded in making his wants known. "Oh! how good the water did taste and to think not one of the heathen near would give me water, though I had often shared with them all I had." With the water came help from his church, and he was able to get out once more. The joy of his two dogs was beyond his power to describe. Surely, I thought dogs were more faithful than humans. When he reached the Hill he went to the resident physician, stated his case, received his usual quinine pills, then in his cool way said, "Well, Doctor, you will have trust to God for your pay, it is the only thing I done when I was down and you see me on my feet, if I am feeble." I gave him some food, clean linen, and a prescription for hypophosphites; oh how he did eat and enjoy it, he looked at the "bread of life" lovingly and said "I like this bread and you only have to send a letter North and you get it." "Yes," I replied, "the flour for cash." He rested, relating such experiences as made my heart ache and again making such quaint original remarks as to make me laugh through my tears. The letter he sent to Virginia asking for aid, received no notice. "I wrote to niggers, next time I will write to white folks. Oh! my race, I labors for them in vain, they are joined to their idols, and will not reprove" (he meant improve). He told me he took the "Weekly Chronicle" and bought the book from which I had once read passages to him, "The Greatest Thing in the World." He had it on the table near him when sick but had no one to read to him. This old character seems to possess a gift; he is a judge of characters, a good weather prophet and his quaint prophecies come to pass always; he cannot read, but preaches well, and woe to the one for whom he predicts evil. He left me calling down numberless blessings on my head, any one of which would make me rich, left me sadder, wiser and with a more earnest desire to minister to poor humans. I seemed for days to hear his cry, "Water! water! for Christ's sake." Such a trifle, and yet did not his life seem to depend on this trifle. How can we hope for recognition from our Dear Master if "In His Name" we refuse the merest trifle. The opportunities for doing these trifling acts are ever present with us perhaps only a kind word is needed

or the sharing of the little we have. Let us not wait; let us do our work now; the Master knows our opportunities and if reason will hold us responsible, let us not even refuse a cup of water for His sake.

"I lived for myself.
I thought for myself,
For myself and none beside,
Just as if Jesus had never lived,
As if He had never died."

A STRANGER.

Sand Hills, Augusta, Ga.

THE busy season with housekeepers will soon be over, and those who have been fortunate to run away from cares of farm life are now getting back to their regular duties. Will they be so kind as to give us some of their pleasures whilst absent, so we who have been too busy to absent ourselves may enjoy hearing from their pen? Now begin, but don't all speak at once—woman's way, you know. Yes, as the bracing air of autumn steals upon us and our ideas clear we should give each other the benefit and resolve to make this club a grand success, remembering our dear old paper, THE AMERICAN FARMER, travels to all the cardinal points, and people vary in their tastes everywhere.

"A Stranger" has set us a good example all through the warm season, for which we heartily give our thanks. I am glad our Kansas sister was kind enough to let us hear from her also. But there are some from whom we have not heard for long months, although they have been called for before. Will they not respond?

I would like to see a query column started in your valuable FARMER. I, for one, sometimes feel like asking for information, but there being no department of that kind, I feel I have to turn to other papers—now, would it not be well, Mr. Editor? Please do not think I wish to dictate to you, experienced and learned in your business.

Sisters, when is the best time to get rid of old hens, now that pullets are coming into use?

I will here give my recipe for cholera, and I use it as a preventative with poultry and hogs. It is very valuable: Equal parts of saltpetre, sulphur and copperas. I mix it at this season in curd or slops from the kitchen.

In looking over April number, 1887, I find a cut of a lock barrel cover, which is so easily made and transferred to other barrels as needed; often we feel the need of such a useful invention against pilfering where sometimes the family supplies stand in exposed situations.

Also a drinking fountain for fowls, both of which would interest our readers at the present day. I've felt the need this summer of a clean drinking vessel, and it was only the other day I came across this in the garrett among my books, packed away for reference. BESSIE.

Hoping it is not too late for the members of the Club to try these delightful recipes, I send them:

CABBAGE PICKLE.—Halve and quarter two or three cabbage, according to size, put them in brine for three days, then boil in clear water until a straw can be stuck in the stalk. To one gallon of good vine-

gar add the following ingredients: Five pounds sugar, 1 teacupful celery seed, 1 teacupful white mustard seed, 1 tablespoon of ground cloves, 1 tablespoon allspice, 1 tablespoon ginger, 1 tablespoon pepper, 1 quarter box ground mustard, 1 tablespoon of tumeric, 4 lemons cut fine; then pour over the cabbage, which have been chopped as fine as possible.

CHILI SAUCE.—Pare twelve large tomatoes, chop fine; peel and chop two good-sized onions, also four green peppers. Cut each separately and stir together, adding the following: Two tablespoons of salt, 2 tablespoons of sugar, 1 tablespoon of cinnamon, 3 teacups of vinegar. Boil one and a-half hour, stirring well, and bottle. 'Tis a delicious sauce for cold meats.

HOURS OF EASE

LIFE'S FOREST TREES.

The day grows brief; the afternoon is slanting
Down to the west; there is no time to waste.

If you have any seed of good for planting
You must, you must make haste.

Not as of old do you enjoy earth's pleasures
(The only joys that last are those we give);
Across the grave you cannot take gains, treasures,
But good and kind deeds live.

I would not wait for any great achievement,
You may not live to reach that far-off goal.

Speaking soothing words to some heart in bereavement,
Aid some up-struggling soul.

Teach some weak life to strive for independence,
Reach out a hand to some one in sore need.

Tho' it seem idle, yet in their descendants
May blossom this chance seed.

On each life path, like costly flowers faded
And cast away, are pleasures that are dead,

Good deeds, like trees, whereunder, fed and shaded,
Souls yet unborn may tread.

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox in *Independent*.

SELFISHNESS.

There is often a great deal of selfishness shown by people who imagine themselves very unselfish people indeed.

A woman will seriously affirm that it is the height of selfishness, when work is concerned, to think of her own health, or make any arrangement for her own comfort. Although a little care and thought on her part for herself might prevent serious results, involving trouble to others, the idea never seems to occur to her that it is selfish of her not to take them.

Not unselfishness, but thoughtfulness for other people, should prompt a woman to keep herself in good physical and mental health. Duty to her family demands that she should take not only ordinary precautions, but extra ones, too, when required to prevent illness.

Matters pertaining to health which she would never overlook in her children, she should not ignore in her own case or feel them of lighter moment. She should certainly take sufficient time to eat her meals properly, and to eat them at regular times. She should save herself unnecessary work whenever possible.

With a saving not only of extra sewing, but of the time to be spent in ironing, she could put fewer ruffles, tucks and embroidery on her children's clothes. Some elaborate cooking might profitably be omitted—cooking which is often labor thrown away and time actually misused. Plainer and fewer dishes satisfy hungry appetites, and are much better for digestion.

It is not selfishness that should cause a woman, whenever the house is not on fire, to walk instead of to run up stairs. If her child is crying, let him cry; crying will relieve his injured head and feelings. The slight pause at the head of the stairs to recover breath makes up for the difference in time. If this advice is old, can it be too often given? It is not selfishness for a woman to save herself steps. To let some one else fetch the forgotten scissors or paper, or do the unimportant errand, is wisdom. It is pure obstinacy which causes the peculiarly self-sacrificing one to insist on performing each trifle herself.

It is clearly not selfishness which should make a woman pay enough attention to her own health to take rest or medicine when she needs them, and not neglect herself until she is so ill a doctor is a necessity. She may pronounce it a nuisance to take medicine, to rest, or to "fuss" over herself, yet the slight ailment unattended to is going to cause much trouble to other people by-and-by. Concern and planning for her own ease may not be pleasant to an unselfish nature. But unselfishness can be shown more truly in these little ways than in all the determined self-sacrifice which narrow natures love to display.—*Harper's Bazar*.

WOMEN AS WAGE-EARNERS.

There is no longer a question as to whether woman can get a foot-hold in the business world. The question to-day is rather as to whether men can hold their place there, in competition with woman's cheap labor. Felicia Hillel says, in the *Chautauquan*:

In the youth of a woman now forty-five years of age, the employments which women followed for self-support were teaching, sewing, and housekeeping. Within her memory the professions have opened quite generally to women, a multitude of semi-professional callings have been taken up by her; and she has adopted numerous manual occupations. The number of the latter has been so great as to produce in the cities and large towns a new social class, that of "working-girls."

Into this, according to popular usage, go all those women who serve in stores and shops as cash girls and clerks at counters, who are found in printing establishments running folders, gathering and binding, who at noon and night pour from the doors of box, candy, cigarette, paper-flower, shirt and what-not factories, who "feed" all sorts of machines, as presses in printing-houses and stamps in can-making establishments, who fill boxes and bags and barrels with seeds, fruit, confectionery, nuts, stationery, pickles, gum, buttons, cigars. It is they who make the streets of the city bright from half-past six to eight in the morning, and sud-

denly swarm and disappear at 6 P. M. It is they who have created a new economic condition in a variety of business and have become a part of the producing element in many families.

Where did the "working-girls" come from so suddenly? The change in industrial life must account partially for the new class. Factories have been multiplying all over the land, and they have called for cheap workers to do light labor. At the same time machinery has been pushing out of business, now here and now there, a group of tradesmen. In the last fifteen or twenty years fully 50 per cent. of the men working at farming implements have been driven out by machines. Where 500 men once made boots and shoes, now 100 do the work. Wherever a machine has been found by which one man could do the work of two, one man has lost employment, and the burden of production frequently has fallen on the women of the family. The disturbance has been temporary, but sufficiently long to establish the woman as a wage-earner; and when a woman once begins to earn wages she seldom gives up her position for anything but marriage.

While new industrial conditions often have made the woman necessarily a wage-earner, the change in public thought in regard to the propriety of women doing work has stimulated numbers to seek employment. The increase in the wants of the family unquestionably has recruited the ranks of women wage-earners. Where twenty-five years ago one article was considered necessary, two now are demanded. Girls have gone to work that they and their families might have better clothing, more bric-a-brac, a piano, and books, as well as that they might have a roof to shelter and food to eat.

BOOKS IN THE HUMBLE HOME.

John Bright in speaking of the value of England's great public libraries once said:

My own impression is that there is no greater blessing that can be given to an artisan's family than a love for books. The home influence of such a possession is one which will guard them from many temptations and from many evils. How common it is—in all classes too common—but how common it is amongst what are termed the working classes, where even an industrious and careful parent has found that his son or his daughter has been to him a source of great trouble and pain. No doubt it were possible, even in one of these homes, to have one single person who was a lover of books, read something from the book to the rest of the family, perhaps to his aged parents, how great would be the blessing to the family, how great a safe-guard would be afforded; and then to the men themselves, when they come to the feebleness of age, when the sands of life are ebbing out, what can be more advantageous, what more a blessing, than in these years of feebleness—maybe sometimes of suffering, it must be often of solitude—if there be the power to derive instruction, and amusement, and refreshment which our great libraries offer to everyone?

HINTS AND HELPS.

THE ENVELOPE SYSTEM.

I wonder if there are not many housekeepers whose lives would be made easier by a perception of the immense usefulness of envelopes. I think there are few women who fully appreciate what these cheap and handy little appliances can be made to do to make life easy.

I have often amused myself trying to formulate an answer to the question, What is order? After the expenditure of much mental force, this is my reply: Order consists in three things; first, keeping things of one kind together; second, having things so disposed as to be immediately available, without moving other things; third, having things so arranged that one can tell immediately whether he has a certain thing.

The need and the order apply especially to small things—pins, pens, papers, strings, screws, nails, bottles, tools, scraps of material, etc. Large things, which require much room, must usually be kept in one place; it is keeping track of little things which makes life a burden. Suppose you have to tack down a carpet; if your tacks are (1) scattered in twenty different places, or (2) in the bottom of a barrel and carpet-rags and tin cans and croquet hoops, with four large boxes and a tub with a rocking horse in it piled on top of the barrel, or (3) if your things are so disposed that you cannot tell whether you have tacks—in either case you practically haven't them, even though you may have bought forty papers of them within a week. You send for another paper; and you pay, not for the tacks, but for the order.

For keeping in order many of these small things, boxes are best; but my thought is just now centered on one particular class of things, which are particularly hard to keep in order because they are flat, and so almost inevitably get piled one upon another. These are chiefly papers—letters, clippings, pamphlets, cards, stamps, etc. Another difficulty about these is that they are always accumulating; and any system, to be useful, must be one which tends to keep things in order, which provides for order in motion, so to speak—for maintaining order, while permitting constant use and accumulation.

For letters, get heavy manilla envelopes large enough to take a sheet of note-paper without folding—say 5½ by 8½ inches. These cost about fifty cents a hundred, and can be had at any good stationery store. Mark on one plainly, close to one edge, "Letters Received to June, 1 to—1891," and as soon as a letter is read, put it at once in the envelope. When it is full, fill out the second date—say "July 32"—put that envelope away, and start another. If your correspondence is large, you can have a separate envelope for each person's letters; and in different ways the plan may be modified to suit different persons; but I am especially interested just now in the person who is drifting along without any plan at all.

Do the same thing with small papers of all sorts. If you make a scrap-book, make one envelope "Clipping for Scrap-Book." If you

make cook books of your own, have one envelope for that use. If you cut-out pictures to make a book for the baby, have an envelope marked for them. Have smaller envelopes marked for "Stamps," "Postal Cards" "Photographs" (if you have more than there is album-room for), "Dress Patterns," "Pieces for Patching J.'s Light-Gray Trousers," etc. The applications of the idea are, of course, endless; the point is to get into the habit of thus systematically putting away all small, flat things.

Now, if you do even this much only, life six months hence will be much less of a tangle; but to get the full benefit of the system, the next thing is to arrange the envelopes. What has been done so far is to secure the first of the three essentials of order—namely, to get things of the same sort together. The next is to have them available without moving other things.

The chief trouble with loose papers is their tendency to get piled one upon another. The great advantage of envelopes is that they hold small pieces of paper so that they can be set on edge. Then, when they are standing in a row, you can take one out without lifting off a pile of others. This is the secret availability. If, then, you want to answer a certain letter or to use a recipe which you have not yet had time to paste in your book, you can take either out, use it, and return it without losing a moment in searching through other things. Have as few different sizes of envelopes as possible; keep those of the same size together, and in marking them write close to the edge. Then they can be arranged in order of date, or alphabetically if desired, and if this is done, the finding of a given one is absolutely instantaneous.

No one who has not tried it can estimate the savings of such a simple system, even when applied only to papers. The saving of time alone is merely searching for things is enormous. Then it gives us many valuable things that for lack of it we must buy, and some invaluable things that would otherwise be lost to us. But its chief value is indirect. It is an education. No one who devises and applies such a system, even to one desk or closet, can fail to have his mind enlarged and cleared of cobwebs. Children who see it and help to "make it work," get a training which influences their whole life. For it is more than the arrangement of papers and tools—it is a principle which governs all work, the disposition of things which permits the application of force immediately at the right point, without confusion, waste, or delay. One can hardly apply the plan even to small things without perceiving the principle; and perceiving and applying the principle to life in general involves a mental awakening which is apt to change a slow, clumsy, ineffective worker into one who has that quick, comprehensive perception, and that ready command of his powers which make a character best described by the term "efficient."—*Henry Ferris, in the Christian Union.*

SEASONABLE RECIPES FOR GOOD HOUSEKEEPING.

RIPE TOMATO PRESERVES.—Her rule was that to every two pounds of fine, firm, but perfectly ripe tomatoes, should be taken two pounds of the best brown sugar, a large spoonful of ground ginger, and the juice and grated rind of a large lemon. Scald and peel the tomatoes, and mix with the sugar the beaten white of one egg. Put the tomatoes into a porcelain kettle and add the sugar to them gradually, skimming frequently as the syrup slowly clarifies. When the scum has ceased to rise, add the lemon and boil slowly for an hour or more. When the preserve is quite dark, but clear, put it (while hot) in jars and put away.

YELLOW TOMATO PRESERVES.—For preserves, peel the tomatoes, and take out all the seeds, and boil up with an equal weight of granulated sugar. To each two pounds, add the juice and grated rind of one lemon, putting this in after the syrup has boiled clear, and simmering thirty or forty minutes longer before putting it in jars. You may vary this preserve by using, instead of the lemon, the juice and grated rind of an orange, or half a gill of pineapple juice. This preserve makes delicious tarts.

SWEET RIPE TOMATO PICKLES.—Choose for this the small pear-yellow tomato, or small, round, smooth red tomatoes. Do not peel, but prick the skins all over with a fine needle. To seven pounds of the tomatoes take three pounds of white sugar, one quart of vinegar, one teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of allspice, one tablespoonful of ginger, one tablespoonful of cloves, one of mace, one of cassia buds and two of mustard seed, and half a dozen peppercorns. Put the vinegar and sugar together over the fire, boil and skim thoroughly, then put in the fruit. Put the spices, which should be all unground, into a muslin bag and put them on top of the tomatoes. Simmer all very slowly until the tomatoes are quite soft, then take from fire, and cool and put away. It has been my custom for years to cook all tomato pickles in stone jars and set them in the preserve closet in those same jars.

GREEN TOMATO PRESERVE.—Take six pounds of green tomatoes, peel them and put them into a porcelain kettle upon a double layer of grape-vine leaves, and with a thick cover of these leaves above them. Cover with water and boil for half an hour. Then take the contents from the kettle, throw out the vine-leaves and water, wash the kettle, put in it a second lining of leaves, and put in tomatoes, covering them and boiling them as before. They are now colored a fine permanent green, and are ready for preserving. I have never been able to make up my mind as to the effect which the extract of vine-leaves, thus boiled into the tomatoes, had upon the human stomach. As the preserve is very rich, and is partaken of sparingly, it seemed to produce no harm. And I have preserved the tomatoes without the vine-leaves and noticed no difference in the result save in color. To return to the operation: After the leaves and water have been thrown away and the kettle has been washed for the second

time, put the tomatoes in it again with a pound and a half of white loaf sugar to each pound of the fruit. Boil this gently and skim until clear; then add the grated rind and juice of one lemon to each pound of tomatoes. Simmer an hour longer, stir in while still boiling one pound of powdered sugar to each three pounds of fruit, and then put in jars. It was my custom, when I wasted my time making this preserve, to dissolve this powdered sugar and boil and skim it until it was perfectly clear before adding it, and then to simmer it all down slowly for an hour or more before putting it away.

GREEN TOMATO SWEET PICKLE.—Slice one peck of green tomatoes over night, and sprinkle well with salt. In the morning pour off the accumulated brine and wash in clear, cold water. To one gallon of cider vinegar add two pounds and a half of the best brown sugar, boil and skim till thoroughly clear. Then put in the tomatoes, and with them put, in a bag of fine (but not thin) muslin, the following spices: One ounce each of ground cloves, ginger, allspice, mace and mustard, and half an ounce of pepper. The vinegar should cover both the tomatoes and the spices entirely while cooking, and to ensure this a plate should be laid on these to keep them submerged. Boil slowly not less than six hours, or until quite tender. Do not stir them, as this breaks up the pickle so much, but have them over a heat so moderate and so even that scorching is impossible. Then put away. This pickle will keep for half a dozen seasons, supposing, which is quite impossible, that the appetite of your household will permit it.

TOMATO CATSUP.—To make a generous quantity for winter use, take a bushel of fine, fresh tomatoes, wipe off each one carefully, and cut in halves or quarters; You need not take the trouble to peel them. Boil them in a porcelain kettle over a moderate fire for half an hour. Then strain and boil them until a third part has evaporated, and then add half a gallon of the best vinegar, and boil away another third. Then add half a pound of brown sugar, half a pint of salt, one ounce and a half of black pepper, one-eighth of an ounce of cayenne pepper, one ounce and a half of allspice, two ounces of mustard, half an ounce each of ginger and of cloves—all of these spices to be ground fine before using—and half an ounce of chopped garlic. Mix well together and allow it to boil; then take it off the fire and add a pint of sherry wine, or the purest whisky, heat again to the boiling point, and let it simmer till it is quite thick. Then bottle it, and seal the corks in carefully, and when it is quite cold, store in a cool place.

FOR MOTHERS.

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATES.

The question "Who shall be our children's associates?" presents a serious problem to mothers, both in the city and in the country. In the country there is little choice. The children who attend the district school make companions of their schoolmates, and in the enforced loneliness of the country few young

people of the neighborhood possess generally become intimate. Here, too, there is seldom much difference in social position or in culture. With few exceptions, the sons and daughters of farmers meet on an equal footing, and there are no openly acknowledged degrees in the rank.

In the country town the lines are more closely drawn, and the importation of strangers who become residents at once lays the basis for social grades. Every one knows or tries to know about every one else, and this familiarity often sows the seeds of distrust of new comers and breaks the society of a town into cliques. Even into early childhood the boys and girls go with "this or that set," and the habits of association thus formed linger through life.

But it is in the large cities that parents find most difficulty in choosing their children's associates. For the thoughtful father and mother who appreciate the importance to children of early influences and companionships there often arise cruel embarrassments in the selection of suitable playmates for the little ones of the household. There are so many considerations to be taken into account. Not only the present effect upon the child, but the future bearing upon the social position must be contemplated.

Naturally enough, sons usually cost their parents less anxiety in this respect than do daughters. The boy, after he begins his school days, has more or less freedom of choice in the matter of playmates, and so long as the morals of his school and sidewalk comrades are untainted, he seems to drive little harm from the companionship. He leaves the circle of their influence when he enters the door of his home, and if his surroundings there are refining and elevating, he seldom gets lasting harm from his rough-and-tumble sports with his fellows. Such intercourse is but a preparation for his future. It is not to be expected that he should always be guarded and shielded. He must go out into the world and fight and conquer for himself. The mother can only equip him with counsel and prayer, and endeavor to win and hold his confidence by impressing upon him by deed as well as by word that her love and sympathy are always ready for him.

I do not intend to intimate by this that there is to be no supervision exercised over a boy's associates. As I premised, their morals must be good. They must be clean-mouthed, honest, and, if possible, truthful. Anything else that can be added in the line of good behaviour, of correct manners, of grammatical speech, is so much clear gain, but these refinements cannot always be found, and if a boy is entirely unobjectionable in other respects, they should not be made a *sine qua non*.

With a girl the case is entirely different. Her playground is not—or ought not to be—the street. Those whom she makes her associates must be admitted within the circle of her own home, and she must enter their families. Without laying too much stress upon the advisability of forming a good social standing at an early age, it must yet be borne in mind that intimacies formed in childhood are often difficult to

break off in later years, and that friendships with undesirable people do affect one's own position in the eyes of strangers. True, unfortunate associations may sometimes be terminated by sending girls away from home to boarding-school or for travel, but it is not always feasible to pursue either course, and without it a rupture is hard to accomplish and seldom fails to bring pain to all parties concerned. Far better avoid forming infelicitous intimacies in the first place.

"I cannot continue to send my daughter to Miss B.'s school," said a mother, regretfully. "The teaching is admirable, but I do not like the class of pupils. There is one girl there who is the daughter of a butcher, the father of another is a letter-carrier, while a third is a daughter of a saloon-keeper. The girls themselves may be all any one could desire, but now that my daughter is at an impressionable age I do not wish her to select her bosom friends from the class of society represented by butchers, letter-carriers, and saloon-keepers." Children are inveterate democrats. Social distinctions are to them a sealed book. One small girl of my acquaintance horrified her mother upon her return from Sunday-school one day by relating delightedly how she had walked home with Anna Smith (one of her classmates) and had seen her father's store. "It was beautiful," she declared. "There were colored papers on the ceiling and mirrors on the walls, and behind the counter there were beautiful glass bottles like decanters you have on your sideboard, mamma. The front doors were shut, of course, because it was Sunday, but some of Mr. Smith's friends were there, and they were drinking something out of glasses. We only stayed in there a minute, because I did not like to go in when he had company, but it was a lovely place!" She had been favored with the glimpse of interior of a German beer-saloon!

It is hard sometimes to impress upon the innocent minds of our children the propriety of social distinction without inculcating at the same time a pride and self-esteem that are more easily involved than dispelled. A little diplomacy is sometimes necessary to effect this object. A wise rule followed by some judicious mothers is that of never allowing their daughters to associate with other children whose parents they do not know personally or by reputation.

Even such an acquaintance as this is not sufficient. The mother must know her children's playmates, and she must keep her children's confidence. They should feel that there are no questions they can bring her that she will not answer, gravely and clearly, and should understand her boys and girls well enough to perceive it at once if any cloud arises between herself and them. Without seeming to exercise espionage, she must keep a close watch upon their intimacies, unless more than sure of their friends. The precaution may seem severe, but its neglect is dangerous.

The life of the mother is one of self-sacrifice, and she must obliterate her own tendencies to self-indulgence if she would keep her chil-

dren's hearts so close to hers that no outside influence can touch one without being felt by the other. —*Christian Terhune Herrick, in the Christian Union.*

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

THE BOY GLADSTONE.

Sarah K. Bolton, in the *Golden Rule*, gives this picture of the great Commoner's boyhood:

At twelve years of age he was sent to Eton, where he proved himself a faithful student. He graduated at Oxford University, gaining a double-first in honors, an unusual thing. "No matter where he was," says one writer, "whether in college room or country mansion, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. no one ever saw William Ewart Gladstone. During this interval he was invariably locked up with his books. From the age of eighteen until that of twenty-one, he never neglected studying during these particular hours, unless he happened to be traveling. And his evening ordeal was scarcely less severe. Eight o'clock saw him once more engaged in a stiff bout with Aristotle, or plunged deep in the text of *Thucydides*." He became president of the Oxford Debating Society, and was soon known as an earnest and able speaker.

A BOY'S MISTAKE.

He was not a handsome dog, but he was most lovable. His name was Rover, and the six children in the family would have resented it if any one had said that he was not a handsome dog; to them he was beautiful.

The children lived in a pretty white house that stood at the end of a lane, surrounded by trees. Every day Rover escorted these children to the end of the lane, and then walked back to the house; and each afternoon, when it was time for the children to come home, Rover would walk to the end of the lane, and lie down with his nose on his paws, and when the children came in sight around the corner, Rover would wag his tail and stretch his mouth, which the children insisted was a smile. Sunday morning Rover would be found under the carriage seat when it reached the church, unless he had been locked in the barn. He seemed to understand perfectly well that he could not go to school with the children, but he never could be made to understand why he could not ride in the bottom of the wagon and wait there and come home with the children from church.

One summer, when Rover was getting old, a little boy came to visit this family. He insisted that Rover should swim after sticks thrown into the brook, and more than once succeeded in pushing Rover into the water. He tried to drive him, and beat him with a stick because he would not be driven. In less than a week this kindly old dog, whose love for children had been one of his charms, would run and hide at the sound of that boy's voice, and nothing would induce him to come in sight. The whole family sympathized with the dog, and the small boy, who was welcomed gladly as a guest, was as cordially bade farewell,

and never received another invitation to that house.

Even the friendship of a dog is worth having, and kindness and consideration will usually gain it.

THE GRANGE.

WHAT THE GRANGE HAS DONE AND IS DOING.

In these days of new and various farmers' organizations it is amusing, to say the least, to listen to the claims of some of the newcomers for credit in originating and carrying forward most of the reforms of the day. But the careful student will find, upon investigation, that the pedigree of nearly all the important questions now and of late before the people runs back through a series of years to the Grange as the "first cause." "Still water runs deep," and the Grange, in its well-defined channels, is ever moving onward, founded upon the truth, "the eternal years of God are hers."

Occasional testimony from the outside, from lookers-on, from the impartial and fair critic, proves the above position. The following item is from a late issue of the *Farm Herald*, of Colorado:

That the Grange is an active, working organization is well known to those of its members who take pains to keep themselves informed. But there are hundreds of thousands of people, including, unfortunately, many members of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, who think that because the Grange makes no bluster, it is dead or out of date. But the Grange is not without a definite purpose and policy. Its foundations were laid broad and deep. It has little or none of the toadstool character. Jonah's gourd grew up in a night; but the worm at its root caused it to wither almost as soon as the sun was up. During the twenty-four years of its existence the Grange has steadily developed the original idea of its founders, working patiently to educate its members and all who come within its influence. It aims to make of its members manlier men and more womanly women; to make each and all of them more independent in thought and action; to teach the broad and liberal truth that man's duty to his country is measured by his intelligence and his ability to be useful; and to enforce the idea that each man must think for himself, and act on his own responsibility, if he would do the best for himself and his country. Holding, thus, that independence in thinking and independence in doing are among the first duties of an American citizen, the Grange cannot and does not ask its members to support any sect or party except as independent citizens. As an organization, it knows neither sect nor party."

A FEW POINTERS.

To prove the above claims:

First—Sectionalism. As far back as 1873 the National Grange, at its St. Louis session, in its "Declaration of Purposes," then and there adopted, and still cherished and lived up to by all good Patrons everywhere, states: "We cherish the belief that sectionalism is, and of right should be, dead and buried with the past. Our work is for the present and the future. In our agricultural brotherhood and its purposes we shall recognize no North, no South, no East, no West."

Second. The National Grange, these many years, has persistently insisted upon the free coinage of silver, its first resolution to that effect being passed in 1877.

Third. The National Grange has also favored the maintenance in circulation of the paper money of the United States, independent of the National Banks, in sufficient volume to prevent any future contraction, and consequent embarrassment to our prosperity. It has emphatically declared for \$50 per capita.

Fourth. The Grange was the first to take up, advocate and push to successful conclusion the National Oleomargarine law.

Fifth. Long years ago, before any of these younger organizations came into existence the Grange took up, advocated, and beyond all other causes, secured the Interstate Commerce law and other legislation, State and National, looking to the control of corporations.

Sixth. The National Grange was the first to advocate the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people.

Seventh. The National Grange first took up and endorsed the Australian ballot law, and, through its influence, said law is now in force in several States in the Union and others are sure to follow.

Eighth. Before any of these newer farmers' organizations were heard of the National Grange persistently urged the elevation of the Bureau of Agriculture to a Department of the Government, with its head a member of the President's Cabinet. Here again success has crowned its efforts.

Ninth. For more than a dozen years the National Grange has earnestly declared in favor of a graduated income tax.

Tenth. For more than a decade the National Grange has persistently urged legislation prohibiting alien land ownership.

Eleventh. For many years the National Grange has advocated reform in the patent laws; as, for instance, it successfully resisted the extension of sewing machine patents, that had grown to be giant monopolies, and all our people since that time have been buying sewing machines at half the former price.

Twelfth. The National Grange has for many years advocated legislation that would control trusts, gambling in futures, the control of monopolies, lower rates of interest, pure food (Conger lard bill included), and for the American farmer equality before all laws, especially those relating to taxation, tariff, finance, transportation, etc.

Thirteenth. The National Grange has, after mature and thorough dis-

cession, indorsed the proposition for the issue of money direct from the Government at a low rate of interest, with land as the basis of security, at one half its assessed value, under proper restrictions, but has not endorsed the sub-treasury plan, believing the objects sought can be easiest and best secured with real estate rather than with personal property as security.

Fourteenth. The Grange has established hundreds of fire insurance companies, now in successful operation; life insurance and aid societies, co-operative stores, banks and other business enterprises, and it goes forward on its safe, conservative lines of progress, growing stronger in numbers, in experience and in results as the years go by.

"Remember, friend, and bear in mind A constant friend is hard to find, But when you find one kind and true, Change not the old one for the new."

MORTIMER WHITEHEAD.

BREVITIES.

White tar is something new. Dynamite was invented in 1846. The peddlers of Boston have a union.

The United States Navy has a paper boat.

The river Nile is five thousand miles long.

Butter is sold by the yard at Cambridge, England.

Louis XVII. of France never actually reigned.

Danbury, Conn., made over 6,000,000 hats last year.

One-half of the people born die before the age of sixteen.

The Chinese do not permit their women to be photographed.

The celery crop at Kalamazoo, Mich., will be worth \$1,000,000.

In some languages, notably the Japanese, there is no word for kiss.

The German emigrants outnumber the Irish two to one every year.

There are twenty-three acres of land to every inhabitant of the globe.

"E" is the most frequently used letter in the alphabet; then comes "t."

Sweden has an area of 170,900 square miles, 55,000 of which is timber lands.

To make one pound of honey the bees must visit from 90,000 to 200,000 flowers.

BRIEF NEWS SUMMARY.

FOREIGN.—In the Spanish floods hundreds were drowned in their beds. The damage done is estimated at \$3,500,000 and the number of deaths 8,000—Cholera is spreading in Asiatic Turkey—President Carnot reviewed the French army of 110,000 men—Balmaceda, ex-President of Chili, committed suicide in Santiago by shooting himself through the head—There was a \$1,000,000 bank robbery in England.

GENERAL.—President Harrison has returned from Cape May Point to Washington—The Massachusetts Republican State Convention met and nominated Charles H. Allen for Governor—President Harrison appointed Francis Hendricks, of Syracuse, to succeed Mr. Fassett as Collector of the port of New York—There were several earthquake shocks in Oregon—The President signed the proclamation opening newly acquired lands in Oklahoma, and a great rush was made—The British minister notified the United States government that the *modus vivendi* as to the catch of seals had been violated; it is thought the difficulty is not serious—Colonel Frederick A. Conkling, brother of the late Roscoe Conkling,

died in New York—The Vick seed house, of Rochester, was levied upon for \$85,000—A \$600,000 Jewish temple was dedicated in New York—The tunnel under the St. Clair river at Port Huron, between United States and Canada, was formally opened—Ex-Congressman W. L. Scott died at Newport—Allerton, at Independence, Ia., lowered the stallion record to 2:09—The biennial convocation of Odd Fellows opened in St. Louis; there was a grand parade—The German-American Catholic congress was held in Buffalo—The settlement of the Indian lands in the Cherokee strip proceeded without disturbance—S. V. White & Co., of Wall street, assigned and made a great disturbance in New York and Chicago, but Jay Gould came to the rescue, and they will soon resume business—Crops in Minnesota and Iowa are exceeding all expectations—The New York health department ordered a raid on all the grapes in the city said to be poisonous, from applications to destroy insects, etc.—A score of firemen were injured in a big fire in Minneapolis; loss about \$300,000, insurance \$100,000—Pension statistics show 676,160 pensioners on the rolls—A large amount of gold was shipped from England—There is a blockade of grain at Hamburg—Shocks of earthquake were felt in seven States—The transcontinental railroad record was broken, time from San Francisco to New York being 44 days.

MARYLAND.—Governors Jackson, of Maryland, and McKinney, of Virginia, had a conference in regard to oyster legislation this week and made a cruise in the waters of both States—The dwelling-house of Jesse Burbank, at Churchville, Harford county, was burned—The Bulet carriage factory in Bel Air was destroyed by fire. Loss, \$90,000; insured for \$45,000—Gustavus Ray died in Howard county, aged seventy-six years—Charles H. Baughman of Frederick, was the successful bidder for the State printing at \$9,500—The Taxpayers' Association, of Baltimore, elected delegates to a conference of representatives of commercial organizations to nominate a non-partisan ticket—The Citizens' Democratic Alliance was organized with Wm. Cabell Bruce as president.

BALTIMORE MARKETS—Oct. 1

Flour.—Quiet. We quote Western Super \$3.40@3.50; Western Extra 3.90@4.10; Western Family 4.00@5.00; Baltimore High Grade Family, \$5.75; City Mills Super 3.90@3.40; Rio Extra 5.10@5.30; Rye Flour, medium to choice 4.50@4.75; Cornmeal per 100 pounds 1.00@1.05; Hominy 4.00@5.00; Grits 4.00@5.00.

Wheat.—Southern active. Futures selling at 96¢ 07 cts., and long berry at 100¢ 07. Western quiet, with sale of No. 2 red spot at 101 cts.; 100 cts. for December.

Corn.—Southern receipts quiet, white selling at 67¢ 09 cts., yellow at 68 cts. Western quiet mixed spot selling at 65 cts.; 51 cts. for January.

Oats.—Active and steady. We quote Ungraded Southern and Pennsylvania 31¢ 25 cts., ungraded Western white 31¢ 35 cts.; ungraded Western mixed 30¢ 32 cts.; No. 2 white 35 cts., and No. 2 mixed 32¢ 32 cts. per bushel.

Rye.—Firm. We quote fair to good, 85¢ 90 cts.; common 70¢ 85 cts. per bushel; No. 2 92¢ 95 cts.

Hay and Straw.—Hay quiet. We quote choice timothy \$13.50; good to prime 12.50@13; fair to good 11.50@12; common and inferior 9¢ 10. Clover wanted at 10.00@11.00. Quotations for straw rye in carloads 12.50@13.00 for large bales sheaves, blocks 9.00@9.50; Wheat blocks 7.00@7.50, and oat blocks 7.50@8.00 per ton. Short, chaffy wheat and oat about \$11 w. w.

At Scales. Hay—Timothy 12¢ 10 cts. Clover Hay 10¢ 12 per ton. Straw—Wheat \$8, Rye 10¢ 11, Oat \$9 per ton. Bar Corn 3.50@3.60 per bbl.

Meat.—Steady. Western Brn, light, 12 a 13 lbs. 18.00@19.00; do medium, 14 a 16 lbs. 16.50 a 17.50, heavy, over 16 lbs. 15.50@16.50, and Middles 15.50@16.50, with Spring brand ranging from \$1 per ton under these figures, all on track. City Mills Midding \$19 per ton, delivered.

Seeds.—Fairly active. Choice new Cloverseed 8 cts., prime 7¢ 7½ cts. No. 2 nearby 6¢ 7½ cts. per lb. Timothy seed, prime, 1.35 a \$1.45, fair 1.25 a \$1.35 per bushel.

Provisions.—Steady and firm. We quote. Sugar-pickled Shoulders 7½ cts.; smoked sugar-cured Shoulders 8½ cts.; sugar-cured Breasts 10½ cts.; canvassed and uncanvassed Hams, small averages, 12½ cts.; large averages 13 cts.; per lb. Mess Pork, old, \$12.00 and do. new \$13.50 per bbl. Lard, best refined, pure, 8½ cts. per lb.

Butter.—Quiet but firm. The quotations are: Fancy creamery jobbing at 22¢ 25 cts., good to choice creamery 22¢ 25 cts. per lb. Imitation creamery 16 a 19 cts. per lb. Fancy lard-packed 16 a 17 cts., prime to choice do. 16 a 18 cts. a lb. Store-packed 12 a 15 cts., and 1 creamery Prints 25¢ 28 cts. per lb.

Cheese.—Indemand. Quotations: Fancy full cream, New York State, 50 to 60 lbs. 10¢ 10½ cts.; choice full cream 10 a 10½ cts.; New York 40 to 50 lb. size, 10 a 10½ cts. per lb.; 30 lb. size 10 a 11 cts. per lb.

Eggs.—In demand. The quotation for strictly fresh laid eggs, 30 cents per dozen.

Poultry.—Firm. Quotations: Spring Chickens 15 a 16 cents per lb.; old Hens 12 a 15 cents per lb. and old Roosters 25 a 30 cents a piece. Ducks 12 cents per lb.

Tobacco.—Active. We quote Maryland inferior and fringed, per 100 lbs. \$12.50; sound common, 2.50 a \$3; good common, 4 a \$5; middling, 6 a \$5; good to fine red, 9 a \$11; fancy, 12 a \$13; upper country, 3 a \$20; ground leaves, 1 a \$9. Wool.—In fair demand as follows: Unwashed 21 a 24 cents, tub-washed 20 a 23 cents, pulled 25 a 28 cents, and Merino 16 a 18 cents per pound.

LIVE STOCK.

Beef Cattle.—In good request. At last market prices quoted: Best Beeves 4.75 a \$4.85, those generally rated first quality 4.00 a \$4.25, medium or good fair quality 2.75 a \$3.50, and ordinary thin Steers, Oxen and Cows 2.00 a \$2.50 per 100 lbs.

Sheep and Lambs.—Dull. We quote the range for sheep at 3 a 4 cents, with a few extra at 4½ cents per lb. gross, and Lambs 4 a 5 cents per lb. gross.

Pigs.—Trade moderate. Quotations range at 6 a 7 cents per lb. net, with few at the latter price. The most acceptable weights range from 120 to 160 lbs. gross.

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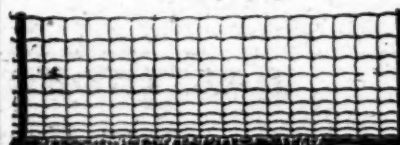
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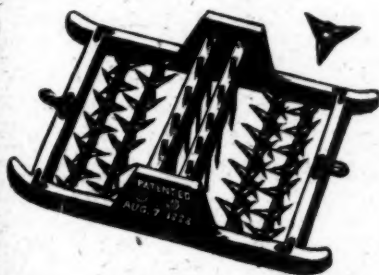
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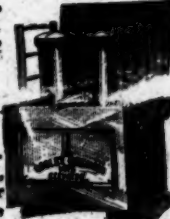
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